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WHOLE NUMBER, 19,284.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAY DESIGNATE JUDGE NOW IDLE FOR GOFF'S SEAT

Former Member of Commerce Court May Be Named.

POLLARD RETIRES FROM CONTEST

Feels That in Age He Is Not Within Limit Agreed On by Attorney-General in Selecting Federal Judges—Four Judges Already Await Transfer.

Three important facts which vitally affect the candidacy of Richmond lawyers who seek the appointment as United States Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, came prominently to the front yesterday.

First, of local interest, was the announcement from Henry R. Pollard that he had determined to withdraw his name as a candidate because in age he was not within the limit agreed on by representatives of the administration from which judicial selections ought to be made.

On top of this came the report from the Washington correspondent of The Times-Dispatch that the Department of Justice will not approve the appointment of any aspirant who is more than fifty or fifty-five years of age. Mr. Pollard is sixty-four, and as Federal judges are retired by law with full pay at the age of seventy, Attorney-General McKendall believes the plan likewise to name men who are near that stage of life, regardless of their financial ability.

No Outside Honor for Any One.

Of greater importance than these other points, however, is the statement that one of the four judges of the United States Commerce Court, lately abolished by Congress, may be designated to succeed Judge Goff. Under appointment of former President Taft, they were made circuit judges for life. As matters stand, they will soon be without work, and under the law, they must draw pay for the remainder of their term. The Commerce Court was before Congress it was stipulated and understood that any or all of the judges could subsequently be designated to sit in any circuit, but only on request on their part being that they must take up their legal and official residence in the circuit in which they are designated to reside.

In view, therefore, of the spirit of economy which the administration will seek to encourage, it is pointed out that one of the Commerce Court judges will be "designated" to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in place of Judge Goff. This, moreover, will relieve President Wilson of the duty of selecting a new judge in five States who are after the honor, and will support, moreover, his desire to cut down government expenses where it can be done without detriment to any branch of the public service.

Need Two Circuit Judges.

The argument was also emphasized that the Fourth Circuit, of which Virginia is a part, is the only circuit with only two circuit judges. A few years ago the bill in Congress to create an additional judge was defeated largely through the efforts of Representative E. A. Webb, of Norfolk, and his colleagues who practice before the appellate court have long contended that the Fourth Circuit should have three circuit judges, and can call attention to the fact that they have brought up to the same standard by designating two of the Commerce Court judges.

The Commerce Court judges are Martin A. Knapp, of New York, regarded as the ablest of the group, and William H. Hunt, formerly United States district judge of Montana, who was born in New Orleans, and who served a four-year term as Governor of Porto Rico; John E. Carland, formerly United States district judge of South Dakota, and Julian W. Mack, of juvenile court fame in Chicago. The law does not prevent any of these, from serving in the Fourth Circuit, because they are not now residents thereof. If designated, however, they must move to one of five States—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina or South Carolina.

Question Already Decided.

This question as to residence was decided in the case of Judge Swayne, of Florida, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, the Senate holding that a man may be made a circuit or district judge and brought from any State for that purpose, but upon assuming judicial duties must reside in the circuit or district from which he was appointed. The Commerce Court was purely a statutory court, liable to be abolished at any time, as the case has shown, and no one would have been willing to accept a place on its bench, giving up a life tenure as district or circuit judge, unless provision was made for taking care of him in just such a contingency as has arisen in the Commerce Court. Lawyers who looked into the matter expressed the opinion hesitatingly that either Judge Knapp, Judge Hunt, Judge Carland or Judge Mack could be designated as Judge Goff's successor, and they also contended that President Wilson was unquestionably hit upon that plan for reasons which are obvious. They do not believe that the element of politics will enter into it at all.

It is necessary for the government to "take care of" these four judges, and President Wilson has not been impressed with the scramble for office, many of his friends think that he will take the bull by the horns immediately after Judge Goff's resignation is presented and designate somebody for work in the Fourth Circuit. In that event he will be urged to name two circuit judges, and thus enable the Circuit Court of Appeals to be better prepared to handle the enormous docket which will be before it.

Mr. Pollard's Card.
The determination of Attorney-General McKendall to pick younger men for the Federal bench, in so far as that

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LIQUOR DEALERS ATTACK WEBB ACT IN LOCAL COURT

Ask Injunction Compelling Express Company to Handle Product.

BAR SHIPPING TO SOUTH CAROLINA

Richmond Office of Southern Express, Under Orders in Effect Since March 5, Declines to Forward Liquor to Palmetto State Points, and Dealers Lose Heavily.

The first attack upon the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act, which prohibits the shipment of liquor by rail or express to States where it is prohibited for sale, was made yesterday in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by Richmond and Petersburg wholesale liquor dealers, who applied to Judge Waddill for an injunction to enjoin the Southern Express Company from refusing to forward to consignees in South Carolina shipments of liquor intended solely for personal consumption.

Acting under orders from the office in Atlanta, the Southern Express Company, in Richmond, has since March 5, enforced an order against accepting liquor shipments destined for South Carolina. This action was taken, it is claimed, on advice of the express company's lawyers, who, after an examination of the South Carolina liquor laws, concluded that, enforced by the Webb-Kenyon act, the laws of that State prohibited the importation of liquor for any purpose whatever under penalties shared by both consignee and carrier.

With the law threatening fines and imprisonment for every man in its employ in South Carolina, the express company declines to accept further consignments for that State until protected by the courts either by express mandate or by the voiding of the Webb-Kenyon act.

Dealers Seek Injunction.
Pleading a state of affairs that is causing thousands of dollars' loss daily, Richmond and Petersburg wholesale liquor dealers applied for a temporary injunction to enjoin the Southern Express Company from declining to accept shipments destined for South Carolina, charging that the Webb-Kenyon act, as well as the South Carolina laws which re-enforce it, are unconstitutional and in violation of the rights of interstate commerce.

The formal application for the injunction was filed by H. Clarke & Son, of Richmond, the petition presented by Attorneys H. M. Smith, Jr., and James W. Gordon, who introduced with it sworn statements executed by the Phil G. Kelly Co., M. L. Webb, of Norfolk, and other wholesale liquor dealers of this city, in support of the statements made in the Clarke petition. Similar statements were presented on behalf of wholesale dealers in Petersburg, by Lassiter & Drury, lawyers of that city.

Judge Waddill heard argument presented by Attorneys Smith, Gordon and Drury, for the liquor dealers, and by Attorney Thomas W. Shelton, of Norfolk, for the Southern Express Company, taking the whole matter under advisement at the conclusion of the hearing, until Monday. He will rule on the petition for the injunction either tomorrow or Tuesday morning.

Company Wants Protection.
According to the statement of its attorney, the Southern Express Company regards the Webb-Kenyon act as unconstitutional. It is unwilling to place itself in jeopardy by accepting until told to do so by the courts. A peculiar condition of affairs in South Carolina, Mr. Shelton pointed out, makes the company liable to prosecution for violation of the Webb-Kenyon act, which carries into the State.

In 1896 the Legislature of South Carolina passed a law creating the dispensary system, which has been in force ever since. The act contains a section which provides that all intoxicating liquors found in the State shall be considered contraband unless purchased from one of the State dispensaries. The same act provides for the right of seizure and the fine and imprisonment of all persons or agents found to possess or to have sold liquor.

In 1909 the South Carolina Legislature passed a law, now incorporated into the Code, making it unlawful to solicit the sale of intoxicating liquors intended for other than personal use. This act, it was pointed out yesterday by attorneys for the liquor dealers, carries the inference that liquor intended for personal consumption may be freely brought in, and is evidently intended to supersede the stringent law that was framed in 1896.

South Carolina Law Conflicts.

The contemporaneous existence of these two acts in the statute books of South Carolina, the lawyers claimed, create a confusing conflict. The first expressly bars from the State all liquor not purchased from the dispensaries, and the second, if not explicitly, by inference, appears to admit spirits if intended for personal consumption. The situation would have been clear had the act of 1909 contained a clause repealing all former laws in conflict with it. No such clause, however, was included.

No trouble was encountered until the passage of the Webb-Kenyon act. The express companies carried and delivered all liquor shipments destined for South Carolina without question, and without interference from the authorities. The Webb-Kenyon law, however, prohibits the shipment of liquor into a State to be received, possessed, sold, or used in violation of any law of that State. In this provision lies the express companies' fear. In conjunction with the Webb-Kenyon law, the South Carolina act of 1896, the company fears, threatens to fine and imprison each one of its employees in that State, for any shipment it undertakes to carry into South Carolina.

(Continued on Second Page.)

"RIFRAFF FROM SOUTH" WAS FEAR OF SUFFRAGISTS

Told Suffragists It Would Interfere With Their Parade.

GOES ON STAND TO DEFEND HIMSELF

Explains That He Had Warned Women Against Pageant at Inauguration Time, but They Refused to Accept His Suggestions—Further Testimony Against Police.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, March 8.—Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of former Representative Hill, of Connecticut, was the star witness to-day at the Senate hearing on the suffragette complaint of improper police protection during last Monday's parade.

Miss Hill told the committee that Major Richard Sylvester, of the Washington police force, told her he feared a suffrage parade on the 2d of March, "because the riffraff of the South would be here to attend the inauguration of a Democratic President."

"When he told that," continued Miss Hill, "we told him we were not afraid of crowds, that it was the men in the street we wished to reach and that I believed the chivalry of the American man would suffice if he had adequate police protection."

Packed to Suffocation.

The committee room was packed to suffocation with society people and prominent suffragists, and a long line of would-be spectators thronged the long corridors leading to the hearing. Former Secretary of War Stimson, Major Richard Sylvester and Commissioner Johnson, of the District government, all seemed much excited to place the blame for the disorder on the failure to call for the troops to assist the police.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the suffrage congressional committee, testified that she had implied every one from President Taft down to Major Sylvester to give her associates the adequate police and military protection the occasion demanded. Miss Paul, in her testimony, ridiculed the claim of Major Sylvester that he did not have sufficient men at his command to police the parade properly. With a woman's love for the last word, she said she loved her evidence: "Chairman, Ben Johnson, of the District committee, told me that whenever Major Sylvester was asked to do anything he always says he hasn't enough men in his police force."

Sergeant Easley, according to a newspaper man, indulged in ribald jests at the expense of the marchers. When one division approached he shouted out, "All the old ones are in line," and later referred to another marcher inquired if the end of the parade was in sight, the facetious officer answered: "There is no end to this. Women never stop."

Henry D. Nelms, rector of the Church of the Ascension, was greeted with groans and prolonged sighs by the suffragists when he testified that he considered the crowd well managed and asked if the end of the parade was in sight, the facetious officer answered: "There is no end to this. Women never stop."

Dr. Nelms was the only witness of the day to make such a sweeping statement, although some declared that individual policemen had noted the disorder, but no one had checked the disorder.

Heard Women Insulted.

Henry D. Pierce, of Indianapolis, a volunteer witness, who declared he was not in sympathy with women suffrage, stated that a policeman at Eleventh and Pennsylvania Avenue had told his son that when the time came to clear the avenue they would "shoot the women over the ropes." Furthermore, he declared he heard a negro insult women in the procession, while policemen were standing near doing nothing.

Major Sylvester in his own defense stated that he had warned the suffrage officials of the dangers of a procession around inauguration time, and that they had refused to take his suggestions for a later or earlier date. He declared that he had afforded them a parade space to pass in an orderly manner. He admitted that he had not formally recommended calling them out to the commissioners, but had suggested it in informal statements.

In reply to questions, Major Sylvester told the committee that prior to the time of the parade he did not think that the aid of troops was necessary. "I believed the force I had placed on the avenue sufficient," he said.

"Then, if the avenue was not properly cleared by 3 o'clock on the day of the parade, in your judgment, the men and officers on duty there did not do their duty?" asked Chairman Jones.

"Yes, sir, that is it," answered Major Sylvester. "I was surprised and shocked when I reached Pennsylvania Avenue after escorting President-Elect Buchanan to his hotel to find that the crowd had overflowed into the street all along the line instead of only at the point where the ropes had broken down."

Major Sylvester said he was at the Union Station to meet President-Elect Wilson when he received word as to conditions. He ordered the cavalry brought from Fort Myer.

The huge crowds, Major Sylvester said, could hardly have been kept on the sidewalks, but they could have been held back enough to allow the parade space to pass in an orderly manner. He outlined at length the disposition of men and the orders to them, and declared that there were more men on duty along the line of march for the suffrage parade than for the inaugural parade on March 4.

He also presented reports from the line of officers in charge along the line of

(Continued on Second Page.)

SPLIT IN RANKS OF DEMOCRATS

Bacon Accuses Supposed Friends of Conspiracy Against Him.

HIS ASSOCIATES ARE IN UGLY MOOD

President's Brother, Joseph Wilson, Is Defeated for Secretary of Senate, and Place Is Given to James M. Baker, of South Carolina—Other Officers Named.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, March 8.—The split in the ranks of the Democrats was emphasized to-day during the further session of the Senate party caucus. Senator Bacon, the defeated candidate for president pro tempore, in private conversation, accused several Senators whom he had believed to be his friends, of conspiracy and intimated that his defeat was the result of downright treachery. This only added to the friction. The close personal associates of Bacon are in ugly mood, and each day the wedge that is driving the party apart sinks a trifle deeper.

At to-day's session of the caucus James M. Baker, of South Carolina, was nominated for secretary of the Senate. Upwards of two hours were consumed examining charges that Baker had speculated in cotton. Baker appeared before the caucus, admitted the charge, said he tried to increase his income by that method and lost, but had paid every dollar he lost through the sale of cotton. He observed that if all men who ever speculated were brought before the caucus for examination it might be necessary to put every Senator on the stand.

Fully Exonerated.

In the balloting Baker was exonerated. On the first ballot he received twenty-three votes, and on the second, thirty-five. His nomination followed by acclamation. Joseph R. Wilson, brother of the President, received nine votes and Robert H. Gates, a Tennessee newspaper man, received the same number. John M. Keller, of New York, Senator O'Gorman's candidate, got two votes as did former Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, backed by Senator Gore. Scattering votes of one each were cast for three other candidates.

President pro tempore, Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; secretary, James M. Baker, of South Carolina; sergeant-at-arms, Charles P. Higgins, of Missouri; clerk, Ray F. J. Pittman, of Maryland; assistant doorkeeper, Thomas W. Keller, of West Virginia.

The steering committee was unable to complete the duty of assigning members to the committee on education, subject than the elective officers was discussed, the caucus adjourning to meet at the call of the chairman.

Want Committee Enlarged.

The Republican steering committee has urged the Democratic leaders to agree to an enlargement of the number of members of the Foreign Relations and Finance Committees. The minority representation on these two committees now is eight. If the Democrats will not enlarge them, Senator La Follette must get off of the Finance Committee, as he stands at the bottom of the list. The Republicans are anxious to keep this Progressive on the committee for the sake of peace and harmony.

There are eight Republicans on the Finance Committee. No word has been received from the Democratic leaders, and until their conclusion is reached, the committee cannot assign its Senators. A Republican caucus is to be held Monday.

TWO BODIES FOUND

Victims Met Death in Fire at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 8.—Two bodies were found early to-day in the ruins of the Oriental Dry Goods Store of Mattar & Brothers, which, together with the Rockefeller and Thompson buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The bodies were identified as those of E. J. Reynolds and Charles A. Carry, both of Ufa, Ill. The latest estimates of the property loss place it at \$200,000, with an insurance of \$100,000.

President Wilson Will Sit in Lincoln Pew

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, March 8.—President Wilson will occupy the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the new which President Lincoln and Buchanan occupied having been assigned to the new president. It will be occupied for the first time tomorrow. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue church, has been a personal friend of President Wilson for many years.

Other Presidents who have worshipped in this church were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln. The church is in the very heart of the city, and not over a five-minute walk from the White House. President Roosevelt and President McKinley were fond of walking to church. President Taft almost invariably rode. It is supposed that Mr. Wilson's democratic simplicity will lead him to church on foot each Sunday morning when the weather is good.

Question Upsets Him.

The question seemed to upset Dr. Friedman. He turned to his assistant, talked excitedly in German for a moment or two and then turned to me and demanded: "Do you question that she is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis?" I told him that I did not, that I had only asked for information.

Dr. Thrash said that in the cases Dr. Friedman treated to-day the chances of cure were good. He selected no case where the disease was advanced or even well into the second stage. Beyond this Dr. Thrash would venture no opinion of the efficacy of the "cure."

"One of the cases he treated this afternoon was of a boy suffering from tuberculosis of the knee," said Dr. Ben

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Will He Go to Court of St. James?



RICHARD OLNEY.

FRIEDMANN HOLDS SECRETARY BRYAN CLINIC IN SECRET SAYS IT IS FALSE

Seventeen Men, Women and Children Are Treated With Tuberculosis "Cure." Hotly Denies Report That Olney Will Go to Court of St. James.

GOVERNMENT TEST TO-DAY HAS HEARD OF NO OFFER

Many Physicians Are Permitted to Witness Work of German Scientist. Pouted Out That His Selection Would Be Offensive to Great Britain.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, March 8.—Amid extraordinary efforts at secrecy, Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, the Berlin bacteriologist, held a secret clinic for two hours this afternoon in the office of Dr. George Mannheimer and Dr. Samuel Stern, on West Fifty-first Street. The clinic was attended by ten prominent tuberculosis specialists from this and other cities, who witnessed the injection of the marine turtle bacilli into seventeen men, women and children.

Patients in eleven of the cases suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, one of tuberculosis of the glands, one of tuberculosis of the knee and two of the kidney and bladder. None of the cases was in the advanced stages of the disease.

Another Test To-Day.
Another test will be conducted tomorrow or Monday, under the auspices of the government. The German scientist received two long distance telephone messages during the day from Surgeon-General Blue, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, stating that Surgeon John F. Anderson and Past Assistant Surgeon Arthur M. Stimson would arrive in New York early to-morrow morning.

"A clinic will be held immediately upon the arrival of the government physicians," said Dr. Friedmann to-night, through his secretary. "It is possible that experiments will be made some time to-morrow or Monday, before Dr. Friedmann leaves for Montreal."

All of the patients who were treated to-day were pledged to secrecy and refused to speak of their experiences. The physicians who were present also refused to talk, with the exception of Dr. E. C. Thrash, a tuberculosis specialist, of Atlanta, Ga.

"I have been following Dr. Friedmann's work in medical journals for some years," said Dr. Thrash, a giant in height. "I came to New York to see him, and he told me to be present this afternoon."

"There were physicians here from Missouri, Arkansas and other Southern States, besides some New York practitioners. In the pulmonary cases Dr. Friedmann injected in the thigh, and in the knee and hip cases in both the wrist and thigh. Dr. Friedmann's technique this afternoon was perfect. He handled his syringes and hypodermic needles well. He did not seem at all nervous. He did, however, seem intensely suspicious."

As an incident of this suspicion, Dr. Thrash said that a tall, well proportioned woman was brought into the room. Her case chart showed her to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

"I asked, just as a matter of inquiry, 'Is this woman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis?'" said the Atlanta physician.

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WILSON GETTING STRONG GRIP ON WORK OF OFFICE

First Four Days as President Move By Smoothly.

MANY CHANGES IN WHITE HOUSE

Democracy in All Its Simplicity Really Enthroned There, and Those Who Come to Gaze Go Away Satisfied With Fruits of Their Victory at the Polls.

Washington, March 8.—President Wilson divided his time to-day between discussion of prospective appointments with members of his Cabinet and legislative policies with members of Congress. He cleared his desk for the day at 4 P. M., and took a long automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson, coming back to the White House at dinner time, his face aglow with the flush of wintry air. To-night, the President sought recreation at the theatre, where he occupied a box.

Four days of work in the White House have moved by as smoothly as if its occupant had been there for years. Though the President has had a long list of engagements every day, the work has been far from exhausting. The press of detail which held Mr. Wilson in his grip while he was Governor of New Jersey and preparing at the same time for the presidency now is relieved by an office of well trained assistants and the transfer to his Cabinet members of the chief burdens of the sifting process with respect to appointments.

President With Visitors.

The President listens patiently with his visitors, dispatches his business quickly, takes a spin in the outdoor air, signs his mail and settles himself to an evening in the White House or at the theatre, with a satisfaction that he is making speedy progress into his new task. He has been able to take hold of his new responsibilities with an equanimity and ease which he has not enjoyed for several months.

His spacious office have come many callers. Those who have called on him, both here and at Trenton, say he is as noncommittal as ever about promising appointments to those who come to make recommendations, and quick to the point as he has always been in discussing general policies.

In the office adjacent to his Secretary Joseph H. Tumulty, already a favorite with the squad of newspaper correspondents, to whom he has promised to be accessible at all hours of the day or night, Mr. Tumulty met half a hundred correspondents to-day, and outlined that the policy of the administration would be of utter frankness and candor. Upon Mr. Tumulty has fallen the burden of meeting most of the President's callers. He is a socially unusual man given official Washington to end of gossip for the week-end. He is a former member of the President's staff, and has been in the President's confidence since the days of his Secretary of State and Navy, respectively, both for a long time workers for Democracy. Joseph H. Tumulty, already a favorite with the squad of newspaper correspondents, to whom he has promised to be accessible at all hours of the day or night, Mr. Tumulty met half a hundred correspondents to-day, and outlined that the policy of the administration would be of utter frankness and candor. Upon Mr. Tumulty has fallen the burden of meeting most of the President's callers. He is a socially unusual man given official Washington to end of gossip for the week-end. He is a former member of the President's staff, and has been in the President's confidence since the days of his Secretary of State and Navy, respectively, both for a long time workers for Democracy.

Thus far, the new administration has done as well as it could be expected. The members of the Cabinet will be expected to begin work then on his special message. The President has not finally made up his mind on what he will recommend, his presidential message, but he has given out currency reforms as the next legislative goal.

Getting in Close Touch.

The President now has an opportunity to get into intimate touch with the Cabinet advisers, some of whom he never had met before inauguration day. He had heard by reputation about these men, but he had never met them. He has been in the President's confidence since the days of his Secretary of State and Navy, respectively, both for a long time workers for Democracy.

Curious as to what impelled some of the selections brought forward by the President, Mr. Wilson believed that both the War and Interior Departments should be managed by trained lawyers, and to render constructive opinions. The Philippine problem and the administration of the Canal Zone influenced Mr. Wilson. It is known to have been a factor in his selection of Secretary of War Garrison.

Diplomatic appointments still continue to occupy the centre of attention in official Washington. Richard Olney is said to be chosen for the ambassadorship to Great Britain, and George W. Guthrie, Democratic State chairman of Pennsylvania, is said to be slated for the ambassadorship to Italy, but while the information comes from reliable authority the arrangements for making the appointments have not reached the stage where definite announcements can be made.

The secret service men have had little trouble with intruders, but today a crowd of about 100 persons gathered outside the White House. The President's name as Ellen Kelly and said she was from Philadelphia. She declared some one offered her \$50,000, and she wanted President Wilson to help her. The President was sent to the Washington Asylum for observation.

The President also received the members of the Supreme Court for a short visit to-day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, March 8.—The President and Mrs. Wilson made their first public appearance here socially to-night, when they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Mire Wilson at a double box party at the New National Theatre. Owing to instructions sent to the theatre, the usual flag drapery of the President's box was taken down, and for the first time in the memory of the Washington public, the band did not play "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the entrance of the chief executive. The additional guests were

(Continued on Third Page.)

5223 TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Washington-San Francisco Route, March 10 to April 14. Personally conducted tourist sleepers for the round trip. No change of cars except Sunday. Berth 10. Office, 841 Main Street—Adv.